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The California Garden

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1910

No. 2

It is pleasing to note what a moral influence for good the CALIFORNIA GARDEN is proving itself to be. Person after person informs us that they read the GARDEN through from cover to cover. Others tell us that they await with impatience the coming of the paper, to see what to plant and how to plant it. It shows that our efforts are appreciated and that some good is being accomplished. But probably no one thing that the San Diego Floral Association has ever done has awakened as much comment as the business that the society transacted at their last meeting. The work of this meeting was admirably supplemented by a two-column article in the San Diego Union, with the result that a great public sentiment has been aroused in regard to a park improvement commensurate with our unexcelled and special advantages.

It is hoped that our special committee appointed to confer with the Park Commissioners will succeed in convincing them that the garden and flower-loving population of San Diego, through their Association, are in earnest for a park that will be unique in itself and be talked about, even if it remains unnamed. THE GARDEN has no name to suggest at present, as there are too many

wise-heads spending sleepless nights thinking up an appropriate name, and it is safe to surmise that an appropriate name will be found. However, in this connection we must raise our voice in protest against the nonsensical name "Silver Gate," which has such a strong hold on many San Diegans, and which has been strongly urged by some for the Park.

We have in our city dozens of establishments and lodges called "Silver Gate." Anything from a laundry to a garbage wagon can be found with that appendage. And why?

It is true that the entrance to San Francisco harbor is called Golden Gate. It was so named at a time when all that California produced was gold, at a time our State was called the Golden State, and when all passengers to and from this land of gold passed through this Golden Gate. Times have changed, however, even with regard to the once appropriately named Golden Gate. But as for Silver Gate, San Diego never produced an ounce of silver and the entrance to our harbor (which by the way has never been named) is not the entrance to the land of silver. Furthermore, if it were, we would not call it "Silver Gate," for San Diego does not propose to play second fiddle, even to San Francisco. We might call it Paradise Gate, Eden Gate, or even Diamond Gate but *Silver Gate*, never.

A Visit to Cuyamaca Mountains

ALEXANDER CRICHTON

It was 8:30 when the stage coach reached Julian, the night of June first last, and we wearied travelers stepped out at the postoffice, where a little crowd awaited the delayed mail. We were well up in the air at Julian, among the pines. Our friend and host met us, and soon we were on our way to Cuyamaca Lake, nine miles out. Driving cautiously, in the shade of the pine and live oaks, it was midnight when we got to the cottage. Next morning found us up early, anxious to see the scenes, to view the wild-flowers we had so often heard of. There lay the lake in all its peaceful splendor, the North Peak and Stonewall reflected on its surface, with the many trees and shrubs. The lake is 4,800 feet high, and is hemmed in by Stonewall Peak, 5,000 feet high; North Peak, 6,028 feet; Middle Peak, 5,500 feet, and Cuyamaca Peak, 6,515 feet.

There was nothing small or mean about the landscape, as we admired it that summer's morning. Huge pine trees studded the mountain sides, with here and there some huge oak and spruce trees. Live oaks, black and scrub oaks were fairly plentiful. Between the trees there is very often a thick growth of bushes, such as manzanita, philadelphus, choke-cherry, wild-roses, etc., and in every little clearing there was sure to be an elder bush in fine bloom, often in a big clump of pink roses, as if some gardener had made it so. Around the house and alongside the lake, the long, green grass was overhung by myriads of douglas iris, in all their lilac beauty. Our friends of the cottage are great flower lovers, and know the wild-flowers so well that

they had no trouble in naming most of the strange flower specimens we got in our rambles.

Around the house and vicinity one can see an assortment of the meadow flowers, such as buttercups, daisies, marguerites, pimpernel, wild hollyhock, cream cups, tidy-tips, loco-weed, yarrow, dandelion, filaree, two kinds of thistles, etc.

Above the house, where springs of water keep the ground moist, there is a big rock, in which there are four holes dug. In these the Indians used to grind their acorns. Wild strawberries are there, gooseberry, poison-oak, and brilliant patches of Indian warriors. Further away from the house is a clump of California azalea (*rhododendron, occidentale*), white tinged with yellow, with an enchantingly sweet scent. Near by were lilies,—a tiger lily and a golden lily,—but not yet in bloom. The mariposa tulip, *calochortus splendens*, made a fine showing over a large tract. Then there was the salmon-tinted wild bouvardie, the yellow lupines, golden stars, brass buttons, and also zygadene. Pretty *erigeron*, a kind of blue aster, grows near.

Rambling up to Cuyamaca Peak, we found many clearings of bracken in the forest. After being several years in prosaic San Diego, it was a lasting joy to walk among the bracken and hear the tinkling of the little stream as it rushed down from the peak. Suddenly, as we walked, we would come to a vermilion patch of the scarlet bugler, now and again. Pine cones strewed the forest floor, and sometimes a fallen giant of a pine would have to be climbed over. The bushes were so thick in some places that one had to pick his way.

Another common plant is the wild pea, with its superb air and gorgeous

crimson flowers. This is *lythyrus splendens*, the pride of California. These grew right on the summit, but were smaller. The summit reached, a noble panorama unfolded before us. Mountains beyond mountains, all clad in green, seemed to reach away to the Pacific, which lay in a haze away down and far way. Huge granite boulders topped the peak, and monstrous granite rocks were washed smooth in the creeks at the foot, hidden in their utmost depths by a soft, misty blue. On the way back we filled our pockets with specimens, and coming on to a road, wandered away into Green Valley, the scarlet buglers in sentinel clumps beside the narrow road seeming to guard the way. One flower we got was *lomphocercus tomentosus*. The hornless, woolly milkweed, with leaves like heavy gray flannel, and flowers of a peculiar shape and a kind of chocolate color. We found lots of them near the house, later. Another one was the blue larkspur. Also the fine red and yellow columbine. Near the lake we came to a group of lombardy poplars, of great height, and classic in their stateliness.

Another afternoon we tramped down the trail, which leads to the Indian Reservations near there. At the first creek on the way were said to be woodwardias, but we could not find them, nor did we get time to visit the wild peonies further along. But the azaleas were there, jealously covering over the little stream and wafting sweet perfume all through that leafy glade. Tall bracken there was, and a perfect riot of green things. The water had such a fine taste that it was no wonder there was abounding life near it. On the way back through the lovely woods, we found a specimen of woolly blue curls, and several times

we found *disporum*, the sweet little white fairy bells, and the yellow St. Johnswort.

Rambling along "the ditch" we came to a creek where several kinds of ferns were growing beside a little stream on the hillside. Here is a kind of arbutus, very common, called madrone. Along the lake shore and down Boulder Creek where the water issues from the lake, the yellow monkey-flower is very common, and Indian warriors blaze the trail. There are also paint brushes, mustard and hyacinths, and several varieties of rushes and grasses. Near the spring above the house are to be found wild onions and radishes and miner's lettuce. Creeping wood violets, wild morning glories, a kind of phacelia or wild heliotrope and yellow wallflowers are to be seen, and the strikingly beautiful "Lantern of the Fairies", *Calochortus albus*. Blue-eyed grass, baby-blue eyes, violet snapdragons, golden rod, wild musk, ladies' tresses, evening primrose; these and many others make that spot a paradise, a place in which one gets made anew. The noise of the city is unheard there, and the grandeur of the landscape belittles man's life in a city, where his outlook is limited.

The vision of the lake, with the mile-high peaks reflected on its placid bosom, is still graven on our memory. Oft, oft do we gaze eastward to view thy lordly peak, O Cuyamaca, and yearn for the time coming when we will stand once more on thy pine-crowned summit and see our San Diego and Coronado in the misty distance, like two moonstones on the Pacific beach, whilst in thy woodland shade the enticing flowers will hold our fancy and help us to forget the artificial in our love for Nature.

The Rose in August

E. BENARD

The unusually cool July prolonged the blooming season of the rose, and during that month a large number of very good blooms have been harvested, Frau Karl Druschki, the large white rose, having done much better than it promised in 1909. In fact it has proved its right to a place in every garden. Given liberal treatment, it will grow stems of fair length and in this particular it had seemed to be very weak. The Cochet, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and General McArthur, have all been cropping late and Prince of Bulgaria is to be counted among the good summer roses. Our readers are advised to make their own observations as to the varieties that do well in their diverse localities, and govern themselves accordingly when they make up their planting list in the fall. It is the belief of the CALIFORNIA GARDEN that good roses can be had out of doors at Christmas time in many situations in San Diego. To accomplish this the following treatment is suggested as an experiment. Withhold water, cultivation, pruning, everything that may stimulate growth from the middle of August until the end of September, by which time the bushes should be in a fairly dormant condition. Possibly having dropped all their leaves. Then prune judiciously, spray with Bordeaux mixture, irrigate, cultivate, and when growth has started, fertilize. This method was tried last year and would have succeeded, to all appearances, if the treatment had been started in August instead of September. Allowance had not been made for the slower growth in the fall compared with that of the spring.

Whether any such special object as

the foregoing be in mind or not, all stimulation of roses should now be stopped and the autumn rest be kept in mind. Don't forget that in San Diego the normal resting time for most things is late summer not winter.

Dorothy Perkins and all the vigorous climbers have made long, new growths, which should be trained into place; and, by the way, it might be mentioned that Lady Dorothy is much less subject to mildew when grown in the open, on trellises or arches, than when against a fence or building. Cuttings should root this month, if directions given in former issues be carefully followed.

Reports of cases of the yellow rust have come to hand. Where the trouble is confined to the leaves, it is well to try letting the bush dry until it loses all its foliage, which should be collected as it falls and burned. Then spray with Bordeaux mixture twice, at intervals of two weeks. If the rust appears on the stems, cut off below all affected parts; but if the bush is not particularly valued, pull it up and burn the whole thing, and don't plant a rose in the same place for a season.

The Garden in August

The motto for August should be "irrigate, cultivate and mulch." The value of the latter is not appreciated as much as it should be. Its office is to preserve moisture and keep the surface cool. Hold a hand for a minute on the ground in the sun during these August days and it will give you an idea of the intense heat which the top roots of our plants must endure. For a mulch you can use lawn cuttings, straw or strawy manure, sawdust or the fine seaweed, whichever you fancy, or is most convenient to get. This mulching is peculiarly grateful

to the dahlia. Late sown tubers must be very carefully watched, never allowed to suffer for moisture, and they greatly appreciate an allover spray in the evening. Complaints are to hand of the failure of late sown gladioli to sprout. It is a safe and easy practice to sprout the Corms on damp or moist sand before putting in the ground, and success is sure. Gladiolus can be bloomed here for Christmas. Chrysanthemums can be nipped back for the last time in this month, and the final destiny of the plant determined. Rust among them must be combated at its first appearance; the ever useful Bordeaux mixture will take care of it. Thin out and plant violets; try some of the doubles, Swanley White and Marie Louise. The single white is very beautiful, though small and almost odorless.

The begonias are now doing their best and want plenty of water and liquid fertilizer. Asters will be blooming, and no doubt finer flowers could be obtained by judicious disbudding. Sweet peas for winter blooming ought to be put in. Be sure and get the right kind.

Plant pansy and mignonette seed. If you have any pansy plants that are very choice, remember that pansy cuttings strike easily under the usual treatment for any soft wooded growth.

This is the time of year when there is leisure for planning for next season. Everyone with a garden should keep a note book, and record therein those things in the other person's garden that they wish in their own, and endeavor to add something of their habit, when to plant, etc., because if there is one sure thing in gardening, it is that a plant in bloom indicates the wrong season for planting. Success in gardening is largely

a matter of system, and there ought to be a convenient form of note book published which will present a handy arrangement for miscellaneous garden notes.

The Lath House

It is necessary to reiterate the advice of last month as to watering in the lath house. The potted things must not be allowed to get dry and the whole home, paths and everywhere, should be kept damp, so as to create a moist atmosphere. Neglect of one day at this season may destroy the work of months. Tuberous begonias should be blooming and need liquid fertilizer to maintain the size of flowers, and don't forget to stake and tie where stalks show tendency to grow tall. A lath house of some years standing is bound to cultivate a big crop of slugs, snails and other insect trials. One insignificant slug will render abortive all the efforts at growth of a fine maidenhair. Though some of the commercial remedies may succeed in destroying the enemy, there is nothing so sure as a diligent search at night with a light and a captive in the act of committing the crime. It is surprising how callous even the most chicken-hearted can become when a slug is discovered eating the center out of the best frond in a favorite fern. Hanging baskets are peculiarly the meat of the slug, as the moss forms an ideal hiding place during the day. The various asparagus, which are generally and wrongly called ferns, are hard to grow for any length of time in a hanging basket, due to their superabundant root habit. In a brief season they fill the basket, and then the roots force themselves to the outside, and into the dryness and heat. This causes both poor



COURT OF HOTEL DEL CORONADO

growth and poor color. They do better in large pots or boxes, and better still in the ground. In a lath house of any size, posts are a necessity and in most cases a disfigurement. This should not be, as by treating them with cement and rough rocks, a pleasing feature could be made. Pockets should be left in which ferns and small climbers could be planted. Care should be taken to provide for drainage. A smooth job should be avoided as a natural effect is to be aimed at. If the rocks used could be of the softer sandstone and secured from the surface so as to have lichens and other growths upon them, a very pretty result should be obtained.

In summer camping trips it is well to mark some of the native things desirable for a lath house, with a view to digging them later on. There are the woodwardia and other ferns, some saxifrage, and in Green Valley grows a most pleasing white flower with a delicious odor. In May the ground under the trees is white with it, and report has it, that it is peculiar to that locality. In a large lath house the common bracken makes a beautiful background.

The Garden and the Weed

ALFRED D. ROBINSON

Contrary to the generally accepted idea, weeds in this community must be considered as the friend rather than the enemy of the average gardener, even as the modern physician is inclined to regard a cold in the light of a danger signal and safety valve. The general outcry against weeds is an indication of a wrong attitude towards the garden. It stands for a garden with the least possible labor, not the best garden with all the labor necessary to make it so. It shows a failure to realize that in the

labor of the garden lies the greatest return to the gardener.

Upon cultivated soil grows the greater crop of weeds the following year if left fallow—a marked testimony to the value of cultivation. Where weeds don't grow, we know the soil must be treated before anything else will. Passing through the country, we note a big growth of mustard and we say the land is rich; we come to a hard polished almost barren stretch and exclaim, hardpan and a pretty hard proposition indeed; we note a low-lying spot, covered with a green rushy carpet, and immediately have visions of an alfalfa field. Our friends, the weeds, have ordered it so that he who runs may read.

But it is more with the presence of the weeds in our gardens that we are endeavoring to deal. It may be generally stated as an axiom that no weeds will ever attain any size in a garden that is sufficiently cultivated, and that if it were not for the weeds, few gardens would receive enough attention in this particular. The weed may, even without a great stretch of the imagination, be regarded as a savior in the vegetable kingdom, which offers itself as a sacrifice for the good of the flower. One of the commonest and most persistent of our weeds is the burr clover, a terror in a lawn it is admitted; yet we now plant it very extensively to turn in as a green manure, and year by year its value is more recognized.

Many garden flowers in one locality are weeds in another.

It is not to be denied, nor is there any desire to do so, that we have obnoxious weeds that have no apparent excuse for living. This may be because we have not discovered their use, but it is stoutly affirmed that in the present mental condition of the

average gardener, it would be most unsafe to dispense with the weed in floricultural economy.

Work in My Garden

Fanny L. Ryan

(Continued)

This month I shall have little to do in the way of planting, though a few seeds may yet be sown—calceolaria, penstemons, salvia, primula, and pansy.

I must get shallow boxes, filled with coarse sand and leaf mould. After sprinkling the seeds, I cover them their own size with soil, and then with half-inch of sawdust. When the seedlings have attained the dignity of possessing four leaves, transplant them into other boxes of light soil, enriched with well rotted manure; transplanting such tiny things requires patience and care; I dampen my boxes well some hours beforehand, to have the soil in exactly the right condition, not wet enough to be muddy, and yet soft enough to ensure removing the little plants, without breaking any of the tender roots. The blade of a paper knife is good for lifting them out, but before doing so I prepare my other boxes for receiving them by taking a round pointed stick about the size of a lead pencil, and making holes with it in the moist earth about an inch apart, and into these holes I drop my little seedlings, pressing around the roots with my finger and thumb; then when my boxes are all filled I shade them with light frames covered with cheesecloth, keep them damp by moistening with watering pot with fine rose; then I shall have lots of nice plants to set out in my garden when they are large enough.

August is a good month for sowing eucalyptus seed for planting out in

the spring, and may be treated in the same way.

During this warm weather weeds are rampant where there is much irrigating, as in lawns for instance, the dandelion sometimes becoming quite a pest. It can be subdued, however, a pest. It can be subdued, however, by the use of iron sulphate applied as a spray. Three applications will kill all plants without destroying the grass. A solution of copperas or iron sulphate made by dissolving at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound of the salt in a gallon of water should be applied to the lawn with a spray pump so as to wet every part. Do not try to hit the dandelion only, but every bit of the lawn, so that all seedling plants may be killed. Put on a second application in two or three weeks. The grass will be blackened for a short time, but soon recovers, after cutting and irrigating. Be careful not to let the solution get on cement walks as it makes a yellow stain.

Cultural Directions for August

G. P. HALL

In California the month of August is ruled by both the ancient nymph of Rome, who presided over the harvest of corn and grains and of Ceres, who, it will be remembered, was carried away by Pluto while she was gathering flowers; for the choicest flowers and the most abundant yields of fruits and products come in this month. It is the month of gathering together and scattering the seed broadcast for another harvest to come, when the wing-footed god drives low the chariot of the sun. The plantings, both of vegetables and flowers, are increased over that of the last month, as it is essential that the all-important crop of potatoes be started during this month, in order to be fully ripened and garnered before the snow

of December and January send down their chill to the valley regions, where in the river sands many of the best crops are raised. As a field crop is to be raised, and not as much reference is given to time of earliness as in the results from the February crop, it is best to plant the standard Burbanks or Salinas, though Early Ohio, White Rose and Triumph are excellent croppers and demand your consideration. In the August planting of potatoes, it is essential that the field or garden where the crop is to be planted should be thoroughly soaked. It will not do to plant in soil that has been divested absolutely of its under moisture, for the potato cannot survive the condition of lack of sufficient under moisture, which in August is sometimes not sufficiently supplied with surface irrigation. The potato must have the unceasing condition of sufficient dampness where the tubers are forming and expanding; in dry soil they are choked and a crop of "small potatoes" is the result. Select only sandy or loamy soil. Well rotted fertilizer should have been plowed in during July and the soil thoroughly prepared. It is useless to expect a good crop of tubers from half-way preparations.

We are thus explicit because many fail to supply the sufficient and requisite conditions beforehand, and are disappointed with the meager results they obtain. The potato crop is one of the most important, if not the most important, crop we raise, it is one of the essentials, coming next to wheat in importance in the matter of supplying the necessities of life. Plant good, clean, well-formed seed. Whole small potatoes often give good yields as they contain the undeveloped germs that have been held back from previous production. One good sized

piece with well developed eyes is better than many small pieces.

We believe it is best to plant potatoes in the furrow, enriched and moist if possible with the eyes toward the sky, and of clean unscabby parentage. If you try new seed, it will have to be laid in the shade, spread out so as to ripen and form shoots that should not be permitted to get more than a visible start before putting them in the soil to complete their work.

This is a good month to start eucalyptus seed, cypress and many of the conifers, and in the flower garden all the favorite perennials such as calceolarias, cinerarias and pansies, in the shade. In the vegetable garden sow cabbage seed, cauliflower. Not too late for another planting of corn. Try in a moist place some horseradish; keep it damp. Sow kale and lettuce, onions and parsnips. In these you are preparing the way for the growing of the plants for perfection in cool weather. Peas and peppers you omit this month, but plant tomatoes in high locations to make ready for winter bearing. In planting them, put not only the roots in the soil, but a larger portion of the stalk, leaving out only a tuft of leaves at the end. This will give greater root space and make stronger and stockier plants, especially if you trim well the superfluous leaves when they are small. Force them as fast as possible, to develop fruit, so it may be pollenized and set, ready to go on and ripen in the winter months. Good time to put in vegetable oyster, salsify and beets. If you have some spots where your strawberries have died out, plant beets to take the alkali out of the soil. Still time for sowing corn for a fodder crop for the stock. Wait until next month to put peas, but bush and broad beans may be planted.

The July Meeting

The July monthly meeting was held with Dr. and Mrs. Francis Mead, 2643 Fourth street, on Thursday evening, July 14th. The president, A. D. Robinson, presided, and introduced as a general topic for discussion the matter of the planting of the city park. He referred to the articles by Mr. L. A. Blochman in the June issue of *THE GARDEN*, on "San Diego, the Historic," and on the city park, and said that the Floral Association should be represented on the park board, as some of its members, like Mr. Blochman, were much better fitted to decide what should be planted in our park than a New England man or business men who have paid no special attention to tree or plant culture.

It was the consensus of opinion that the Association should make suggestions to the park board, and endeavor to have a representative member appointed as one of the commissioners. On motion of Mr. Vogt, the president appointed as a committee to draw up a resolution embodying the wishes of the Association, to present to the park board, Mr. L. A. Blochman, Mr. F. W. Vogt, Mrs. T. J. Daley.

Live oak and eucalyptus came in for general discussion, and it was conceded that the natural growth in the park should in every case be conserved.

Mr. Robinson feels that a grove of 200 varieties of eucalyptus would be a most interesting thing, and would attract much favorable attention. He also spoke of the dream of some day placing a botanical garden in the park, and expressed the hope that the Floral Association would be able to do this, with perhaps an appropriate

tion from the commission. The idea of Mr. Blochman's, that there be Hawaiian and Philippine corners, and rest houses typical of the country represented by the shrubbery and plants, was a popular one.

There were many beautiful flowers at the meeting, Mrs. Crouse exhibiting some gorgeous dahlias, which excited general admiration. The president volunteered the information that the dahlia is the easiest plant to grow from seeds, and is fast running out the chrysanthemum. He planted his the end of June, as an experiment, in order to have them in the fall, to see if the dahlia will make a good fall grower. He also declared that gladioli can be produced at Christmas, if the bulbs are planted in September, when the ground is still warm. It was brought out that the bulbs do better when started in damp moss until sprouted, then transplanted to the soil. Tuberous begonia does well started in this way, and the shoots may be taken off as they appear. In England they plant cuttings instead of bulbs in order to get finer blooms.

The balance of the evening's program was given to conducting a clinic for sick flowers, of which there were numerous specimens, their various growers desiring advice as to the cause and cure of their separate maladies. The bachelor buttons of one lady were found to be mildewed, and she was advised to dig them up before the bed should become infected; a specimen of *amaryllis belladonna*, not opened, but withered, was apparently attacked by bugs at the bulb. A request for help about the specks on orange trees started Mr. Robinson off on a most humorous dissertation on spraying. He explained that everything in California must be sprayed, our chickens, chicken yards, even our-

selves; that Southern California has not only human tourists, but tourists from every family of the bug pests come out here to flourish under our delightful climate. Therefore, the spray is necessary first, last and all the time. Sulphur was recommended for fungus growth, Bordeaux mixture for rust on climbing roses, also for sprayings before the blooms mature.

The hostess, Mrs. Mead, served a most hospitable lunch, which was enjoyed as a charming climax to a most entertaining as well as enlightening evening.

Importance of the Garden in Home Planning

RICHARD REOUA

In spite of all that is being said and written pertaining to floriculture and horticulture at the present time, and the constantly increasing interest that is being taken in these intensely interesting subjects by the general public, it is indeed surprising to note how few prospective home-builders give the planning of the garden any thought or consideration until the house is entirely completed and perhaps occupied. And then, how often we hear sighs and expressions of regret that the house was not planned or located to conform to the garden scheme, or that the full splendor of the flowers and greenery cannot be enjoyed from the living portion of the home.

The great majority of people reverse the proper order of home planning, failing to realize that the feature of greatest importance, and the one to receive first consideration, especially in this favored section of the country, is the laying out and planting of the home grounds.

Even if it be only the conventional

50 by 100 foot city lot, it is surprising what effective results can be obtained, and how much money and temper can be saved, by a little careful study and planning at the proper time.

Now, as to how this can best be accomplished. If an architect is to be employed to design the scheme, be sure to select one who comprehends the importance of, and is thoroughly in sympathy with you in this feature of the work.

Have a careful survey made of the lot and if its surface is quite irregular or sloping, its topography should be fully noted thereon.

Be very frank with your architect, fully acquaint him with your hobbies and fancies in the floral kingdom, and discuss this thoroughly, even before the house plan is seriously considered. Have him make a plot plan showing the approximate size and location of the dwelling, and the general layout of the grounds, incorporating your ideas with his extensive knowledge of the subject. With this before you, and taking into consideration the points of the compass, the prevailing wind, the distant vistas, etc., intelligent study can be given the house plans and the best arrangement of its rooms, windows and entrances.

If, on the other hand, you are to be your own designer, too much care cannot be given this preliminary work. Study your site well. Consult with your florist and become thoroughly familiar with the conditions peculiar to the healthy growth of your favorite plants.

(Continued in September)

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The California Garden

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At 858 Third Street, San Diego, California

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One-quarter page 2.50
One-eighth page 1.50

Copy for advertisements must be in by the 25th of each month.

August Regular Meeting

The August meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sterne, at 3707 Third street, Tuesday evening, August 9th. Bring flower specimens.

August Out-of-Town Meeting

There will be an August out-of-town meeting of the San Diego Floral Association at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Allen, at Bonita, Thursday, August 25th. All who wish to go to this meeting will please notify Rodney Stokes, 858 Third street, or Miss Newton at Miss Rainford's Flower Shop.

A Session with Miss Sessions

A trip into the country recently gave Miss K. O. Sessions a most enjoyable change, evidently, for she came back filled with nature thoughts, some of which she has imparted to us for the benefit of "CALIFORNIA GARDEN" readers.

On the Santa Fe railroad, after leaving Sorento, southward bound, the sycamore trees during July were magnificent. It would seem as though the cultivation and also the preservation of sycamores in similar localities ought to be very seriously considered.

The European sycamore is a very rapid grower, and is easily cultivated and obtained. Near Santee in the El Cajon Valley two specimen trees are well worth a pilgrimage to see. They are at the residence of Mr. Edward Judson. Neither of them has been trimmed or trained. They just grew perfectly and beautifully. Certainly along the new highways of the country this tree ought to be planted in some of the many favorable localities that will be made in deep and moist soil and near streams or springs. Why not in the park?

Talent Workers' Fair

The beautiful garden of Mr. and Mrs. F.T. Scripps, at Brae Mar, will be converted into Fairyland for the benefit of the Talent Workers' Hospital fund, August 17 and 18, and the public is cordially invited to attend. All San Diegans should go, for the benefit of the good cause which Mrs. Scripps is so generously supporting, and every stranger in San Diego should go because this is a rare opportunity, and one of the kind seldom enjoyed by travelers in California.

The garden will be decorated in the most lavish manner and Japanese and oriental refreshment booths will be conveniently and attractively placed so that all present may view the charming outlook over the garden, while enjoying the refreshments.

There will be a flower booth, fortune-teller's booth, candy booth, apron, fancy work and tooled leather booths.

The date has been chosen to take advantage of the full moon, and the fair will be held open on the first evening, Wednesday, the 17th, until ten o'clock, for the benefit of automobile parties.

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From the birds that won as follows at the last San Diego show: 1st and 3rd Pullet, 2nd Cock, 1st Pen. Cup for five highest scoring birds and special for single highest scoring bird in class. Also great layers.

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Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover for Lawns

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OBJECTS

To promote knowledge of Floriculture.
To stimulate the intelligent love of flowers.
To beautify the house, school and public grounds of San Diego.
To hold flower exhibitions.
To exploit the geniality of this section from the point of view of the lover
of flowers.
And all such other matters as may properly pertain to such an Association.

SEE NOTICE OF AUGUST MEETING, PAGE 14

